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WEDNESDAY,
July 5, 1950

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 28 PRUTA
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Ladies' Summer Shoes
Wonderfully Comfortable
Lieber & Co.
Shoes for Women
New Russian Bldg., Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem
Use the morning hours for your shopping hour.

Column One
By
David Courtney

North Koreans Capture Suwon

TOKYO, Tuesday. — A strong North Korean thrust today forced the evacuation of the important city of Suwon and its airfield by South Korean forces.

A spokesman for General Douglas MacArthur's advanced headquarters said it appeared that the North Koreans were pushing with all they have along the line. He added that they apparently would not stop as they had at Seoul for a few days. The spokesman said that no American troops were as yet involved in the fighting, despite an earlier announcement that Americans had seen minor action. There was no indication how close any American units are to the Suwon area.

The spokesman said that today's Northern effort was "a real honest-to-God punch." The Northern advance against Suwon held to the pattern they have followed in their drive southward. Tanks pushed forward driving the Southerners back. In past moves tanks have been followed closely by cavalry or infantry.

The spokesman could not say whether Northern infantry had entered Suwon, but it can be presumed that the North Koreans were tonight not far outside the city. The presence of Northern tanks indicated that they had not been far behind the tanks and probably had passed them at Suwon. The Northern march into Suwon puts them well south of the Southern's Han River defense line which has been crumbling slowly for days.

General MacArthur's headquarters announced that 25 more Northern tanks had moved into the Korean fighting zone as the Northern columns pushed a wide flanking movement southeast of Suwon.

The spokesman said the Northern movement threatened the encirclement of South Korean forces in the Suwon, Incheon, Seoul triangle. It re-

India Reported Ready to Mediate

LONDON, Tuesday (AP). — Official sources disclosed today that India has told the Soviet Union and the U.S. that she is prepared to mediate in a bid to end the fighting. A provision of her offer is believed to be that the belligerent powers must agree to pause North and South Korea long a single country. There was no immediate British comment.

ported fighting at Port Incheon 20 miles west of Seoul.

South of Northern-held Seoul and east of Suwon the North Koreans continued to consolidate their forces, the communiqué said.

The communiqué added that Northern planes strafed a British ship off the east coast of Korea.

The North Koreans are pushing southward toward positions where American tank-busters are waiting for them somewhere on the road from Suwon.

An American spokesman said that American planes kept up their offensive sweeps, firing rockets into road junctions and tanks, and strafing and bombing northern troop concentrations and convoys.

One American F-80 jet fighter was hit by tank fire north of Suwon and exploded when it hit the ground.

The spokesman said evidence seemed to show that North Korean planes and not Australian Mustangs attacked American advanced positions yesterday in the American troops baptism of fire in Korea. He said that one Northern type plane resembles the Mustang and the Northern insignia might have been mistakenly identified as Australian.

(AP, Reuters)

'U.S. Is Moving Towards Open War' - Gromyko

LONDON, Tuesday (AP). — Russia today accused the U.S. of "moving step by step towards open war" and Andrei Gromyko, U.S.S.R. Senior Deputy Foreign Minister, made the charge in Russia's first top-level comment on the Korean fighting.

"America has committed a hostile act against the peace and bears the responsibility for the consequences," said the statement as distributed in London by Tass, the Soviet News Agency. Mr. Gromyko said the U.S. wants to seize all Korea and use it as a "military and strategic springboard in the Far East."

He described as "illegal" the Security Council's decision authorizing intervention in Korea.

The United Nations organization will achieve its obligations concerning the maintenance of peace only if the Security Council demands the absolute cessation of American military intervention and the immediate evacuation of the American armed forces from Korea," he stated.

Tracing the gradual reinforcement of American forces in Korea, Mr. Gromyko declared: "All this goes to show that the U.S. Government—compelled to reckon with the unwillingness of the American people to be involved in a new military venture—is gradually drawing the country step by step into open war."

America's intervention, he charged, was a gross violation of the Big Four's Cairo and Potsdam agreements which recognized Formosa as part of China.

U.S., Britain Attack Soviet Statement

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters). — A British Foreign Office spokesman today strongly criticized what he called Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's attempt to represent application of military sanctions against North Korea as a wholly American venture.

He pointed out that many other countries including Britain had now volunteered to give forces to support the Security Council resolution permitting sanctions.

In Washington, diplomats shrugged off Russia's charge of U.S. "aggression" as a Soviet bid to revive its battered divide-and-conquer doctrine.

These quarters believed that the statement was intended to pump new life into Soviet "peace" offers, pulling the West into false hopes of security, and to reassure the Russian people that their government is not actually aggressive but working only for peace.

Nahas Pasha Asks Early U.K. Talks

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuters). — Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha said yesterday he had told British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson that it was essential that Britain and Egypt settle their outstanding differences as soon as possible.

He added that he had reiterated Egypt's demands for the immediate evacuation of British troops from Egypt and unity of the Nile valley under the Egyptian crown.

The Premier was addressing a press conference to "clarify the situation" resulting from newspaper reports of impending negotiations for a revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

Cairo Statement Surprises Britain

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters). — Reports from Cairo that negotiations between Britain and Egypt for the revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty are about to open there were received with surprise in London today.

While Britain's wish to achieve a settlement of outstanding problems with Egypt as soon as possible is well known, a Foreign Office spokesman today stated that no instructions had gone to Sir Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador in Cairo, to embark on treaty revision negotiations at this stage.

French Gov't Resigns After Socialist Bolt

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuters). — France was again without a government tonight while the war in Korea became intensified and the Schuman plan talks were getting into their second stage in Paris.

The government of Premier Henri Queuille was defeated on its first appearance in the Assembly this afternoon following a Socialist revolt against the inclusion of certain conservative ministers in the government, especially of M. Paul Reynaud who is regarded by the Socialists as the mouthpiece of big business.

Radical-Socialist Queuille's three-day-old French cabinet fell when the Socialists joined other parties in defeating it in the Assembly by a vote of 354 to 221.

President Vincent Auriol will now have to start looking for a new premier-designate for the second time within less than a fortnight. Meanwhile, the Queuille cabinet will conduct current government business, with M. Robert Schuman as the Foreign Office.

It was believed that the new crisis would be very difficult to resolve. There was fresh talk in the lobbies of dissolving Parliament and holding new elections soon.

Knesset Votes Confidence in Gov't on Korean Resolution

Neutrality Must Not Be Used Against Peace, Sharett Says

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, reaffirming the Government's adherence to the principle of "non-identification with either of the contending blocs that have been formed in the world," declared in the Knesset yesterday that this principle "cannot be perverted into repudiation of world peace." In supporting the Security Council's efforts to restore peace in Korea, he added, Israel was true to its course based on "preservation of the authority of the U.N. for the sake of peace." He also appealed "to all in whose power it is today, to sheathe the sword in the Far East."

His statement follows: The world, hovering between a shattered peace and threat of war, trapped between hope and despair, was afflicted and shaken by the first reports of the outbreak of fighting in Korea. Whoever opened the hostilities was, in the eyes of the world, the one who threw a burning match into an explosive store. He is the responsibility for the conflict in embryo, which from small beginnings is liable to engulf the entire globe in blood and fire, and bring upon mankind a disaster from which it may not recover.

Throughout the world, masses of people today fix their eyes upon the United Nations, and ask whether it will find the fortitude, the ability and the strength to carry forward its exalted mission and erect a barrier against the catastrophe. Will it succeed in nipping the evil of war in the bud? Will it prove able not only to repel the danger but also to fortify and to consolidate the peace of the world and remove the threat of war from its horizon?

The Security Council is the organ of the United Nations charged to watch over international security. At three successive sessions, on June 25, 27 and 28, the Council considered the Korean issue. The decisions of the two first sittings were transmitted, on their respective dates, in a special circular telegram from the General Secretary of the United Nations for the information of all member governments of the United Nations, Israel included.

Assistance invited. In its first resolution, that of the 25th June, the Council expressed its deep concern at the armed attack by North Korean forces against the Korean Republic, determined that this attack constituted a breach of the peace, ordered the immediate cessation of hostilities and called upon the North Korean authorities to withdraw their forces to the 38th parallel, and invited member States of the United Nations to extend assistance to the U.N. in the execution of this resolution, while withholding help from North Korea.

In its second resolution, on June 27th, the Council reported that the North Korean authorities had not ceased hostilities or withdrawn their troops to the 38th parallel; that urgent military action was needed to restore peace and international security; that the Korean Republic had appealed to the U.N. for urgent and effective measures to assure peace and security. On the basis of all this, the Council recommended to all members of the U.N. to extend to the Korean Republic the help necessary to repel armed aggression and to restore peace in that area.

A third circular telegram from M. Trygve Lie arrived on June 29th, in which he informed each government that in the event of it being in a position to extend aid to South Korea it would facilitate the carrying out of the resolution if it were to inform the Secretariat of the nature of such proposed aid.

In the light of these events, and having regard to the direct approach of the Secretariat of the United Nations, the Government held an extraordinary meeting in which it considered the situation after hearing a detailed report on the developments.

The Government had no reason to question the accuracy of the description of the definition of the events in Korea contained in the resolution of the Security Council. Conclusive evidence of the validity of the facts on which the Council had based itself, was furnished by the events themselves. The rapid and determined sweep of the North Korean forces in their advance southwards was in itself proof of planned initiative. It was Southern, not Northern, Korea that had turned to the Council with an appeal for help. Northern Korea failed to abide by the demands of the Security Council to break off hostilities and withdraw to the line previously agreed.

The Government was well aware of the fact that the meeting of the Security Council had been held in the absence of one of its permanent members. The withdrawal of the Soviet Union from it, could not preserve and strengthen the relations of friendship and mutual understanding with the Soviet delegation. Without justifying the absence of the Soviet Union, the Government of Israel has genuine understanding for the considerations which have brought about this step, and favours the continuation of special efforts for the restoration of the Security Council to its full strength.

The Government of Israel, however, as a member of the United Nations which has undertaken faithfully to abide by the Charter, and which has based its foreign policy, in the first place, on the support of the U.N., is unable to agree that the United Nations' right to exist and capacity to act can be nullified by the failure of any one nation actively to participate in U.N. be the absence of this camp or that. Moreover, as a small nation, and more especially as a nation which in the past was itself a victim of aggression, and which is likely any day to be attacked—the singular attitude of Egypt on the Korean question in the Security Council cannot but strengthen these grave misgivings—Israel cannot under any circumstances willingly reconcile itself to the paralysis of the U.N. and to the surrender of U.S. right to intervene for the restoration of international security and the defence of peace, on the sole ground that any nation has chosen to withdraw from its counsels, whatever the reasons for the absence may be, and even though they may stem from a justified grievance.

The Government of Israel regards the United Nations, first and last, as a union of nations mutually guaranteeing the preservation of peace. This bond of mutual guarantee confers rights and imposes duties. Just as Israel will not waive its rights or claims, vis-à-vis the international organization, so she cannot escape its obligations towards it. This force of both the claims and the responsibilities must endure as long as the organization itself lasts.

The Government of Israel has given most careful consideration to the political implications of the choice with which it had been confronted by the Korean events over which it has no control. From the inception of the State, the Government has maintained, as a vital element of its foreign policy, the principle of non-identification with either of the contending blocs that have been formed in the world. This principle

Right-Wing Opposition Votes with Coalition

A leftist opposition attempt to unseat the Ben Gurion Government for supporting the Security Council's action in the Korean affair failed in the Knesset in the small hours of this morning, when a Mapam-Communist motion of non-confidence was defeated 79-19. Later, a resolution by Mr. Pinhas Lubianiker (Mapai) expressing approval of the Government's reply to the United Nations was passed 68 to 20, with eight abstentions.

Sprinkzak is Acting President Again

The House yesterday delegated the presidential duties and powers to the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinkzak. For the duration of President Weizmann's absence abroad, Dr. Weizmann is leaving today for Switzerland for health reasons. He is expected to be away for about two months.

Mr. Israel Bar Yehuda (Mapam) moved that for the delegation of presidential powers in cases when the President was unable to fulfill his duties for any reason should be made by an Amendment to the Small Constitution, and not by piecemeal legislation as the occasion arose. He also advocated that Mr. Sprinkzak should not preside over sessions of the Knesset while he is Acting President, so that he should not expose himself to criticism, complaints and remarks during his period as Chief of State.

Only Mapam and the Communists approved Mr. Bar Yehuda's amendment after Mr. Ishar Harari (Progressive), Chairman of the House Committee, said that provisional arrangements should be made until the whole matter is dealt with in legislation.

Weizmann Departure. Dr. and Mrs. Weizmann will board the s.s. Kedmah which will take them to Genoa. From there they will proceed to Switzerland. The President will be accompanied on his journey to Haifa by four Ministers—Mr. Z. Shazar (Education), Mr. P. Rosen (Justice), Mr. D. Reniez (Communications) and Mr. M. Shapira (Interior)—and the Knesset Speaker.

There were no far-reaching promises in Behovot yesterday but today a party will be held aboard ship. The Kedmah's under the leadership of the President and his party, and the Captain's quarters have been prepared for the use.

Israel Official At State Department. WASHINGTON, Tuesday (PTA). — Mr. Moshe Keren discussed the Korean situation with Acting Assistant Secretary of State, Raymond Hare, at a meeting today.

Mr. Keren pointed out, however, that the purpose of his visit was not to inform the American Government of Israel's action on the U.N. resolution. This expression, he said, had been communicated directly from Israel to Mr. Trygve Lie.

U.K. Officials Greet Elath in London. LONDON, Tuesday (PTA). — Mr. Eliahu Elath was greeted by high officials of the Foreign Office, members of the Israeli Legation and representatives of Zionist bodies when he arrived here this afternoon at the Northolt airport.

In the course of a brief ceremony, Mr. Elath said: "My distinguished predecessor, the late Dr. El'ash, laid the foundation for better understanding and cooperation between Israel and the United Kingdom. In accordance with the established policy of my government, I shall continue in the same direction and shall endeavour to contribute to the further strengthening of friendly relations between our two countries."

Officers to Attend U.K. Air Display. TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Three Air Force officers are scheduled to fly to England tomorrow where they will attend the Royal Air Force display and exhibition which will take place on Friday at Farnborough.

The officers are Rosh Lahak Hanan Shamir, Rosh Kanaf Ezer Weizmann and Rosh Teyaset Shimon Landau.

It will be the first time that the Israeli uniform will appear officially at a military function.

The Speaker, Mr. Sprinkzak, charged that the Mapam took their line from the Cominform. Mr. Ben Aharon said, "If we take our position from the Cominform, you take yours from Adheson." This touched off heated exchanges between Mapai and Mapam. Mr. Israel Oshli (Mapam), normally one of the most taciturn men in the House, said to the Prime Minister, "Don't be so brutal!"

The Speaker, Mr. Sprinkzak, allowed the shouting to go on and then broke the tension when he said in a humorous voice, "Enough. I've allowed two minutes and it's enough."

Diplomats Consider S. Korean Plan To Seize North Alleged

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — Diplomatic quarters here and in London today warned that the real danger of a world conflict may come when—and if—General MacArthur's forces drive the North Koreans back to the 38th parallel.

That is regarded as the fatal hour because the U.S. and other nations committed to aiding South Korea, will then face the choice of halting at the line and appealing to the North Koreans, through the U.N., to cease fighting or pushing beyond the line to the Manchurian border.

Informed observers, who have considered the latter possibility, believe that such action, which would involve conquering all of North Korea, would be impossible under the U.N. resolution of June 27. It is more likely that MacArthur would then seek U.N. sanction to push beyond the 38th parallel, if the U.S. Government, on his advice, should decide that this should be done.

One of the arguments suggested in favour of not stopping short of the 38th parallel is that, if U.N. forces halted at the 38th parallel, American and other troops would have to be stationed along that border indefinitely. On the other hand, the danger of attack from Chinese communists in Manchuria also exist, but is not regarded as likely a possibility as an attack from North Korea if the 38th parallel remained the dividing line.

The French Socialist Party as a force in European affairs is a post-war disaster. The British Socialists are likely to last longer. They have been able to keep the trade union membership at work and to keep it reasonably well fed and clothed. Their external policies, including Germany, Palestine, Malaya and the atom bomb, have therefore made very little impact. Their cold-shouldering of Communist socialism has done them no harm in Britain. But Churchill says that a general election is certain before the end of the year, and that when it comes, the Socialist experiment in Britain will end once and for all.

The forces of the Right are gathering strength. The few still, small voices raised in warning are getting smaller and smaller and are beginning to wonder if they had not better stop their nagging and keep their jobs. Perhaps they can do nothing, anyway. Clearly, most of the people who were once good French or British Socialists have begun to feel like that.

July 5.

U.S. Enlarges Navy In Mediterranean. WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuters). — The U.S. announced last night that it would send the 49,000-ton aircraft carrier, "Midway," and four destroyers to join the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean.

It said the five ships would leave Norfolk, Virginia, about July 15.

The announcement said it was normal procedure in augmenting overseas fleets.

The announcement said nothing about the return of the 37,000-ton carrier, "Leyte," and 13 other vessels now operating in the Mediterranean.

After Midnight. A man was shot dead in a gun-club grounds at the New York State grounds yesterday when the Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Giants were about to start a baseball game.

New Summer Models



15 Princess Mary Avenue
Jerusalem

Social & Personal

Mr. Berl Lecher, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, yesterday sent a cable of congratulations to Mr. Benjamin Brodsky, on the occasion of his election as President of the Zionist Organization of America.

Mrs. M. Sharet, wife of the Foreign Minister, will be the speaker at a reception arranged by the WIZO Tourist Department at 430 on Friday afternoon at the WIZO Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv. Mrs. Sharet will recount her impressions of her recent trip to South Africa. Kabbalat Shabbat and songs will follow. All friends and tourists are cordially invited.

Dr. M. Stein, Asst. Professor of Psychology and Director of the Psychology Laboratory Clinic in Chicago University, will deliver the fifth of a series of six guest-lectures (in Hebrew) under the auspices of the Hebrew University on "Clinical Psychology" at eight o'clock this evening at Terra Sancta, Room 298, 4th floor. The public is invited.

Mr. Max Spilkin, Managing Director of Cape Produce Co. (Pty.) Ltd., Port Elizabeth, South Africa, has arrived in Israel on a short business visit. (Phone 4954 Tel Aviv).

BIRTH

HEILIGER — To Gerda (nee Wolff), wife of Mr. H. Heiliger, on July 3, 1950, at the Bikur Holim Hospital, Jerusalem, a son.

Kesher Taxi take you from summer heat direct to Dolphin House, Shavel, Zion-on-sea, for the best food, finest service and total relaxation. Phone: Tel Aviv 2025 or Nahariya 85. (Advt.)

Sharett to Speak at Centre Assembly

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The Foreign Minister and other dignitaries are scheduled to speak on Thursday night at the Habimah Theatre at one of two meetings to be held on behalf of the Jerusalem Convention Centre Association. The other scheduled speakers are Chief Rabbi I. Herzog, Mayor I. Rokach, Mr. Berl Lecher, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Mr. A. Ezer, Managing Director of the Centre.

The second meeting will be held at the Orion Cinema in Jerusalem on Friday night, and will take the form of a "Vocal Newspaper." The speakers will be Prof. Shmuel Sambar, Chairman of the Scientific Research Council, Mayor Daniel Auster, and Mr. Ezer. The editor will be Gershon Agmon, head of the Government Information Services.

Mr. Shimon Finkel, of Habimah Theatre, will appear on both programmes.

WORKSHOP STUDENTS

LDADA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — Seventy American students and four professors were expected here tonight in two EL Al planes. They are to take part in the "workshop" of New York University, a seven-week course arranged for them at Berl Katznelson Institute near Kfar Saba. A similar course was given last year.

"PALASTIN" FOUNDER DEAD

The death took place in Beirut last week of Issa Bey of Issa, pioneer of Arab journalism in Palestine. In 1911, he founded "Palastin," the Christian-Arab daily. After the fall of Jaffa, "Palastin" moved to Amman (the Issa family were always supporters of the Hashemite dynasty) and later to the Old City where it is now being published.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

At 2.30, 7 and 9 p.m.
EDISON: The Struggle Story
EDISON: Monique Verdoux—2.30, 7, 9.15 p.m.
ORION: House of Franziska
SEADADA: Los Milanes de Po. (Advt.)
STUDIO: Day of Wrath (3, 7 and 9 p.m.)
EDISON: Never Say Die. (2.30 & 7 p.m.)

The Hebrew National OPERA

TEL AVIV: Habimah
Tuesday, July 11, 8.30 p.m.
CARMEN
with Edis de Philippe (Carmen),
I. Koshchov, I. Horowitz,
Hanna Zahir, and others.
Tickets: Bialik, 57 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 6018.

Sabbatical Leave For Teachers Urged

The introduction of a sabbatical leave year for elementary school teachers was advocated by the Minister of Education, Mr. Z. Shazar, in Jerusalem last night. Speaking at the opening of the Hebrew University extension course for school teachers he also stressed the need for teachers constantly to renew their knowledge.

The participants in the course which has been organized jointly by the Centre of Adult Education of the Hebrew University, the Education Department of the Ministry of Education, and the Hebrew Teachers' Organization, were welcomed by Prof. A. H. Fraum, as Chairman of the Board of the Centre for Adult Education, Professor S. Assaf for the Hebrew University, and Mr. Shalom Levin, for the Teachers' Organization.

The present three-year course, with more than a hundred participants from all parts of the country, is the second of its kind. The first course, started in 1945, was interrupted owing to the War of Liberation.

For two months during the summer vacation and a fortnight in the Passover holiday the pupils will study Jewish subjects and Humanistic, Natural, Scientific, Educational and Psychological. The lessons last five to six hours each day, and at the end of the three year course the pupils will receive a diploma.

28 cases of contraventions against agricultural laws have been brought before the courts during recent months.

Tel Aviv is Victim of Noise, Heat

By RUTH CALE

TEL AVIV. — The fierce heat of the summer, which drives people on to their balconies and into the street, has made this city noisy day and night. Spontaneous porters, asking for "Quiet Please," still adorn many walls but they are now considered part of the town's equipment and ignored completely.

Until far into the night, bands of youths roam the streets singing or shouting; radio sets on balconies blare out dance music; roof and verandah parties are held nightly in almost every house of the residential quarters, people too weary to climb stairs about from the street for a top-floor dweller; and cars hoot at all hours.

The city certainly was never as noisy as now. This is due to the steadily growing population, coupled with the fact that the holiday activities of most children in the city are confined to the street or the house, since the beaches are barred, and camps are closed because of the threat of disease.

The authorities are aware of this state of affairs, which threatens to reduce productivity. But passing a law does not help, as shown by the experience gained during last year's "Keep Quiet" campaign.

What is required, according to Mr. Halperin, Chief Municipal

Where to Go

10-1: 3-4: Exhibition of Pictures, Water Colours, Oils by local artists. Sefra's Art Gallery: 34 Jaffa Road.

10-1: 3-4: Exhibitions: "Art to a Purpose," by Levitt-Rim, London; Water Colours and Gouaches by Nahum Gutman; Pacific Island, Medicine in the Arts.

10-1: 3-4: Exhibitions of Works by Jacob Eusebius; Also Permanent Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists' House.

10-1: 3-4: Chinese & Japanese Art: Sculptures and Drawings by J. Leuchter; Woodcuts by Bernard Rader; Commercial Art by Graduate of Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts: Tel Aviv Museum.

10-1: 3-7: Exhibition of Paintings by Esther Berlin-Jod and Sculptures by Magdalena Kuhn; Kats Gallery, 97 Dussanoff St.

10-1: 4-7: Exhibition of Oils and Water Colours by Alice Bock; Painters and Sculptors Association, 9 Alhambra St.

10-1: 4-5: "Omphalos" in Tel Aviv; Li-La-La Theatre; Heifer Hall.

10-1: 4-5: "Born Yesterday," Chamber Theatre.

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SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON TUESDAY

Victoria, R. Cement

A. J. Falkland, R. Paper

Kedmah, R. Comp. Offloading

Yaffa, R. Mixed Cargo

Opole, R. Loading Scrap Iron

San Michele, R. Comp. Offloading

Orchestra, R. Comp. Offloading

Carle, R. Mixed Cargo

Nora, R. Wheat

Ariza, R. Disembarkment term

British Enterprise, R. Bulk Cargo

Amman, R. Under Repair

DEPARTURES IN FAST 24 HRS.

Komment, R. Israel

Longview, R. U.S.

Victory, R. Dutch

Jackstar, R. Panama

DATE SHIPS EXPECTED

4 Captangui, R. Wood

4 Pericles, R. Bulk Cargo

1 Nagar, R. Immigrants

1 Vase, R. Immigrants

1 Sigilant, R. Immigrants

5 Maria, R. From Haifa

5 Estelita, R. Bulk Cargo

5 Dobruha, R. Immigrants

5 Campidoglio, R. Bulk Cargo

5 Fontana, R. Bulk Cargo

6 Galiliah, R. Bulk Cargo

7 Ulla, R. Bulk Cargo

Prince Simon, owned by William Woodward, New York banker, Derby favourite beaten by a nose by Marcel Boussac's Galador, failed in the mile and half King Edward Seventh Stakes recently when the Maharajah of Baroda's Babus Pet got home first and head in front.

WANTED WORKS MANAGER for MEN'S WEAR FACTORY

Apply to: Ch 2/2 P.O.B. 894, JERUSALEM

WANTED by BIG FINANCIAL INSTITUTE IN HAIFA FIRST CLASS BOOK-KEEPING MANAGER

well experienced, and with comprehensive higher education. Please apply to P.O.B. 911, Tel Aviv, for No. 7361.

FOR SALE 3 1/2 Room Cottage on Mt. Carmel

comprising large living room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom, hall and landing. Large verandah, many luxuries, garden front and rear.

Mortgage arranged. Apply in person: M. HADALI, Zion Hotel, HAIFA, Tel. 4465.

STOCK MARKET TEL AVIV

July 4. Buyers Sellers

Government Loans: 100 1000

5% due 31.12.50: 100 100

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Notice to the Public

TO PARENTS AND RELATIVES OF WAR FATALITIES

Parents or other relatives of the war fatalities listed below are requested to apply as soon as possible to the Soldiers' Memorial Department of the Ministry of Defence (Citrus House, Room 407):

Braverman, Joseph; Stravinsky, Shmuel; Meisels, Levi; Perlmutter, Yitzhak (all buried at Mishmar Haemek);

Franz, Shmuel; Leventer, Yacov (buried at Kfar Aza);

Hitzkop, Yacov; Wolf, Hayim; Kfar Hasidim; Wolf, Hayim; Kfar Hasidim; Wolf, Hayim;

Friedman, Hayim (buried at Hulda).

Black Cloth Knitting Bag containing unfinished baby dress. Possibly left in taxi on Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

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Hapoel May Take Part in Maccabiah

By A. KALMAN, Sports Editor

The co-ordination of sport in Israel may be the result of a step taken by the Prime Minister. He has appointed Mr. I. Chizik, Chairman of the Negev Authority, to mediate between Hapoel and Maccabi, on the possibility of Hapoel taking part in the Third Maccabiah to be held here between September 27 and October 8.

Efforts to reconcile the country's largest sports movements have been going on for some time with Mr. Haim Rada, of the Foreign Ministry, leading the mediation moves.

Mr. Daniel Ferris, Secretary Treasurer of the U.S. Athletic Union, has accepted an invitation to act as Maccabiah field referee. Mr. Ferris is one of America's leading sports organizers, and a long-standing member of the U.S. Olympic Committee. The U.S. Maccabiah Organizing Committee has

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EGYPT'S refusal to comply with the Security Council's resolution on Korea and Israel's support of the Council

EGYPT, THE character of the Egyptian people is broken. Israel is interested in peace and will further efforts to maintain it wherever it is threatened or to restore it whenever it is broken. As clearly stated by the Foreign Minister in the Knesset yesterday, Israel seeks peace at home, on its own borders, and upholds peace further afield, near or far for both its sake and the sake of the world. Egypt, on the other hand, not long ago opened unprovoked war against a neighbour, in breach of its solemn undertaking under the U.N. Charter, and since then, although it entered into an armistice agreement, persistently blocks the way to a stable peace. And now it stands aside from the Security Council's appeal for support of peace in Korea.

In defence of its attitude, Egypt proffers a strange explanation. Its representative on the Security Council said, "There have been cases of aggression on the peoples of the land of men." Such aggressions were submitted to the United Nations, which took no action as it does now with Korea." The other delegates must have smiled ironically at this spectacle of the devil turned saint. It is true that at the time of the invasion of this country by Egypt and its associates of the Arab League, Israel was not yet a member of the U.N. The breach of the Charter, which Egypt had signed, was flagrant nonetheless.

This is not the first time that Egypt has proved itself unreliable. Its likeness to a broken reed "whereon if a man lean it will go in to his hand and pierce it" has been symbolic ever since the warning was given by the prophet Isaiah. Perhaps even at this late hour the lesson will not be lost on Britain, which has been supplying arms and planes to Egypt.

"When Hercules and Lichas play at dice," observed Shakespeare, Bacon, Derby, or whoever it was that wrote "The Merchant of Venice" and some other plays and poems, "the great er throw may turn by fortune from the weaker hand." Quite right: the bard is able to explain succinctly, for the express benefit of experienced schoolboys and disillusioned old men, why gambling is a dangerous practice for the delectable fellow. The latter may be beaten by a plump, pasty-faced picaresque if he hazards a throw with one such. With one such, in fact, ought anybody with regard for the Bible or the old philosophers to play. Even Abou Hassan the Wag, the Count Bobby, Marius or what-have-you of the court of Haroun al-Raschid, learned not to carouse with the same gambler twice. But there is a seductive, elfin voice which declares in a wheedling treble that if a man cannot stake high on a game of chance, then he is no real man at all, but something masquerading in trousers in order to get the benefits of a man-made and man-administered society. This elf is that old friend of ours, who insists that if we are in the company of people who wear, drink or gossip, then good manners demand that we do likewise. Surely those in Tel Aviv, who, by keeping the gambling halls open, distract the police from other work, could show a public spirit by suppressing the elf of their private vice?

Readers' Letters

HADAR YOSEF SHIKUN
 The Editor, The Jerusalem Post
 Sir,—We are glad to inform you that since the appearance of your report on June 26 on the Hadar Yosef Immigrants Shikun, the Electric Company has started work on the electric network for the quarter. There are also no difficulties with the water supply, either to the inhabitants and their gardens, or for the new building project we have begun at the same place—100 flats for Mahal-men and another 400 dwellings for new immigrants. Yours, etc.,
S. EPSTEIN,
 Manager, Amidar.
 Tel Aviv, June 28.

PLEASE!
 The Editor, The Jerusalem Post
 Sir,—I have lived in this country for three years and have got used to its hardships, but one thing I cannot get accustomed to is the appalling lack of manners. Something must be done about the ugly arrogance of the young towards the old. I am sure that a "Politeness Campaign" is easier to introduce than a "Silence Campaign," because it is not difficult to be nice to people. Yours, etc.,
M. PAULNY
 May 28.

Points from Letters
PHONE—Your correspondent 36 TV 5029 has my sympathy as I also suffer from engine pectoris and suffer daily torture through lack of a telephone. Although I suffered from it at the time I applied for a telephone, I am still, after five years, on the waiting list 36 TV 6062, Tel Aviv.

ANTHEM—I have been horrified by the lack of decorum when our National Anthem is played. In other countries, even less patriotic than ours, everyone is educated to the fact that their National Anthem is something to be proud of. When it is played everyone stands still and military personnel stand to attention and are reprimanded if they do otherwise. Anita Altman, Tel Aviv.

MUSICAL DIARY
 THE final concert of the Israel Festival of Music held in the Kirya Garden was a great financial success. Several hundred people had to be satisfied with standing room in the crowded garden and many more, shut out of the grounds, listened on car radios. It was a colourful evening, devoted mainly to oriental music. The participating artists were the singers, Brucha Zehra, Ina Goldenstein and Avraham Wilkonimsky, the Ramat Yohanan and Workers' Chorus, dancers of the Hahpoel Circle of Tel Aviv, Sarah Levy with her Oriental Group, N. Melamed's Bukharian Group, the Israel Wind Ensemble and the New Tel Aviv String Quartet. Shmuel Frenko and Moshe Lustig accompanied at the piano. Although there were shortcomings of the technical and musical nature in our first Festival of Music, on reflection one realizes that it will bear fruit. From the purely musical point of view, it was made obvious that Israel music has not yet found a definite style of expression. At the moment it is emphatically nationalistic and folkloristic and has almost no connection with the more abstract trends in contemporary music composed abroad.

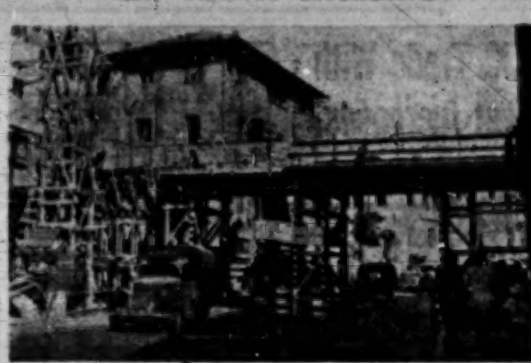
The name of the conductor from the review of last Tuesday's concert at the Ohel Shem Hall, Mr. Eytan Lustig showed himself again to be a most versatile and inspired leader of orchestra and choir. Mo.

BUSY SEASON
 AFTER wars and revolutions, the people demand bread and circuses. If the first request of the old Roman slogan has not been fully realized, the second came true in our musical life to an extent almost approaching the season in New York. This year Maestro succeeded prodigy and in his turn was followed by genius who gave place to "the world's greatest." Does such a situation imply a healthy musical life? There was rather a depressing

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NEW HAIFA CROSSING



A footbridge over Rehov Hehahuts, Haifa, from the Ora Cinema to the new Histadrut building, is now under construction. Photo by Jonas

TEL AVIV ART NOTES

Loutchansky and Reder

WITH a magnificent exhibition of Far Eastern Art, sculptures by Jacques Loutchansky and woodcuts by Bernard Reder, the Tel Aviv Museum is especially well worth visiting. The first named collection, perhaps the finest ever assembled in this country, will remain open for some time and so will be reviewed later.

The Loutchansky works have already been shown in Jerusalem and reviewed in these columns. The exhibition is comprehensive with 16 works in bronze, four in wood and a number in stone, terracotta and plaster and, to give the spectator an idea of how the artist sets about his modelling, two small clay works are included.

Loutchansky is a sculptor in the classic tradition, most competent and able to create works of great dignity and power. Whatever his subject he treats it with respect and endows everything he touches with a certain nobility. The tone of his sculpture is quiet; but it all has a vitality. Even such small works as the bronze "Deer" or the tenderly modelled "Head of a Boy" have a monumental character. This is an impressive exhibition by an important sculptor. The Reder show contains a

feeling of gorging on caviar, oysters and champagne without the prerequisite support. Is a nation of immigrants really prepared for an uninterrupted shower of meteors? From an educational point of view, the star-system is the ruin of cultural development. What this country needs is continuity: the creation of an artistic personality instead of hysterical stiltification with a perfunctory audience as the arbiter of who of half-a-dozen of the world's greatest violinists is the champion. And what of those nauseating provincial defamatory campaigns, sniffing out, in a yellow-press manner, the private lives of our guests, and which could immediately on their success, what is to happen in the meantime to our own artists, struggling for recognition for decades and, with toil and sweat, laying the foundations of Israel music? Are they to be expected to attract attention by performing simultaneously on the violin and piano from a flying trapeze? It may not be irrelevant

to quote two London critics in the recent Festival of Israel Music held in the Royal Albert Hall.

The "Manchester Guardian" critic commented: "From time to time we read accounts of a flourishing musical life in Israel under the lead of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra and the Composers' Association and of the new music that is springing to life in the country's academies and concert halls. For this occasion only composers of a senior generation were represented, it being supposed that the younger ones were not yet fit for European honours. May they qualify some day for the showing of their elders the creative art in musical Israel is greatly in need of a further infusion of new blood."

The "Daily Telegraph" music critic had this to say: "No remarkable talent was revealed but a proof was afforded of a certain technical competence. If such a work as Kaminski's 'Comedy Overture' or Ben Haim's Piano Concerto left us with no further curiosity as to its author, the craftsmanship will come in useful in the training of the next generation of Israeli composers. Both these critics had special praise for the pianist Frank Pelleg — 'a sparkling executant' — and for Martin Lawrence's singing of Joseph Gruenthal's 'Exodus'. FRANGO

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MOSCOW PLAYS FOR HIGH STAKES AND WITHDRAWS Russia Wary of War with West

THE action of the North Koreans is just the latest move in the world-wide game between the East and West. The move became obvious after Mao Tse Tung's successful China campaign. Should the Korean affair succeed, the invasion of Viet Nam from the North would be a logical consequence, and other campaigns would follow.

Russia is able to play for such high stakes because no considerations of prestige prevent her from withdrawing from an adventure when war threatens. They are playing boldly but nevertheless with prudence. A recapitulation of recent history will show an odd but reassuring lesson on Russia's avoidance of war.

Moscow refrained from recognizing Mao until she was assured that America would abstain from interfering in the Civil War. Diplomatic relations with the doomed regime of Chiang Kai Shek were long maintained, and the Soviet Consulate in Peking was closed only when Mao captured the town. Again, it was only the Soviet Ambassador who followed the Nationalists to Canton.

Was this emulいた Mao? The contrary was true. Moscow merely wanted to ensure that there would be no conflict with America. Moscow realized too well the political disaster suffered by America in Mao's victory and feared Washington's possible reaction. It was not until the U.S. surprisingly abstained from the Chinese war that Moscow risked changing colours.

Cautious Stalin
 This all conformed to Marshal Stalin's political method. From his rise to power up to 1939, Russia had many reasons for heartbreaks. Finland and the three tiny Baltic states cut Russia off from the Baltic Sea, leaving it only a badly cramped egress at Kronstadt and Leningrad. Poland occupied great parts of White Russia, Rumania had re-annexed Bessarabia; Czechoslovakia ruled over the Transcarpathian Russians. But Stalin caused no trouble through all those years, realizing that only an unsuccessful or exhausting war could bring about his defeat within the country.

After the second World War, the Soviet Union has surprised observers by her series of amazing retreats which followed determined Anglo-Saxon opposition in each case. Moscow initiated a business-like attempt to swamp Persia by a revolution in the North and political infiltration in the South. It badly needed Persian oil, and it had certain claims based on an Anglo-Russian treaty. But when Russia's apparent intention will go all out to avoid the spreading of the disaster, and

was countered by drastic British and American counter-measures, she abandoned the Azerbaijan revolution and swallowed the humiliation of Persia cancelling a signed oil concession.

Series of Withdrawals
 Then, Moscow alarmingly claimed military rights in the Dardanelles. The Turks refused and Washington sent a powerful naval detachment into Turkish waters. Russia climbed down.

Then we saw Moscow drop its demand for the mandate over Tripoli, stop its arguments over Trieste and keep out of the Greek civil war. Moscow suffered severe loss of face in East Europe by shrinking from action against Yugoslavia after Tito's dramatic stand against the Communists.

The Soviets once asked Norway for a base on Spitzbergen. After all, the Americans were in Greenland, on Iceland, but Norway refused, and Moscow said no more. Stalin summoned Finnish representatives to negotiate an alliance. But America was interested in Finland and instead of signing as directed, the Finns returned home with an acceptable treaty of neutrality.

The fiasco of the Berlin blockade is well-known. The Anglo-Saxon airlift amazed everyone and Stalin realized his failure and signed a surrender. Even the sabotage by Molotov and the generals avoided incidents that could have been considered embarrassing.

One day the Kremlin sent a strongly-worded note to Oslo forbidding the Norwegians from joining the still unborn Atlantic Pact. The Norwegian Foreign Minister flew to Washington and forced the American Government to speed up plans for the Pact, with Scandinavian participation.

But the successful Chinese operation was started with unusual precaution. The danger was clear from the first. Washington had a hang-over after it abandoned nationalist China. Generals Marshall and Wedemeyer were right when they exposed the regime of Chiang as hopelessly corrupt, inept, stubborn and beyond help. But by dropping Chiang, Washington had earned external disaster and internal disgrace. It was clear that America would grasp any opportunity to restore some of her lost prestige and position.

None of the events subsequent to the North Korean attack was a surprise. America, supported by England, will go all out to avoid the spreading of the disaster, and

Russia will take care to keep out of the conflict. After all she has swallowed in order to avoid war, it would be unreasonable to expect her to hurl herself into the melee for Korea's sake.

To understand Russia's prudence in imprudence, one must appreciate a psychological difference between the Germans and the Russians. Wilhelm II did not believe in England's participation in the War. He risked his adventure and lost his throne. Hitler repeated this fatal mistake. England was "degenerate" and was best represented by Chamberlain's umbrella; America was isolationist. Hitler also risked and perished.

The Kremlin takes the opposite view. It is convinced that in the Anglo-Saxon capitalist and imperialist world powerful groups have no greater desire than war with the Soviet Union to crush her socialism. To the Russians the Atlantic Pact and Marshall Aid are plots to make war against Russia. It is Russian policy not to give the "war-mongers" any opportunity to unleash war.

Trouble Making
 Why then their unnerving policy? They consider this convulsive period in history as offering the best chances for a Russian-led communist revolution. They intend to keep the fires burning at any price but war. They are continually fomenting trouble but always keep in the foreground of their thinking how to avoid giving the "war-mongers" their chance. This in itself will prevent the Korea campaign from spreading into world war.

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